

THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. II.

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No. 20.

HESPERUS.

THERE is a silence in the quiet woods,
There is a holy stillness in the West,
When day, contented, ere its farewell, floods
The fields in tranquil light, and bids them rest.

There is a silence in the weary town,
When frequent footsteps lessen one by one;
And last good nights have fainter, fewer grown,
And all the bustle of the day is done.

Yet not the silence of the setting sun,
Nor all the twilight darkening with increase,
Brings unto weary mortals, every one,
The tender comfort of a natural peace.

The wild bird, tired of its song, may rest,
And hide its head within its trusty wing;
The early sun shall wake it from its nest—
To-morrow morn it will as bravely sing.

The flowers may close their petals for the night,
And stay their beauty in the dewy gloom;
Upon the glory of the morning light,
More fresh, more fragrantly, the rose will bloom.

Yet not with men is such a dream of peace;
The fierce thought racks throughout the silent night;
And longing, lingering cares, without surcease,
Wear on the troubled soul into the light.

—Once a Week.

A STRANGE STORY, BUT TRUE.

[Continued from the last number.]

Dismissed from his situation, Kitto returned to England, with but forlorn prospects. There was, however, work for him to do; and an unexpected opening, which providentially occurred shortly after his arrival, served greatly to fit him for it. A missionary friend, bound for Central Persia, engaged him to accompany him on the journey as tutor to his two boys, a charge for which his previous studies, pursued under the direst disadvantages, adequately fitted him; and, with his eyes all the more widely open from the circumstance that his ears were shut, he travelled through Russian Europe into Persia, saw the greater and lesser Ararats, passed through the Caucasian range of mountains, loitered amid the earlier seats of the human family, forded the Euphrates near its source, resided for about two years in Bagdad, witnessed the infliction of war, famine, and pestilence, and then—his task of tuition completed—journeyed homeward by Teheran, Tabreez, Trebizond, and Constantinople, to engage in his great work. His quiet life was not without its due share of striking incident. We have referred to a story of wounded affection. On his return to England, he found that she who had deceived and forsaken him had deeply regretted the part she had acted, and was now no more; and for years after he bore about with him a sad and widowed heart. In his second return he had a companion, a young man in delicate health, who, when detained with him in quarantine, at the mouth of the Thames, sickened and died. The description of the quarantine burying-ground, in which his remains were deposited, is suited to remind the reader of some of the descriptions of similar places given by Dickens:

"We went," says Kitto, in his journal, "in a boat of the vessel, to a kind of low island, devoted to the burial of persons dying in quarantine. The coffin was plain, without a plate, and with pieces of rope for handles, but had the honor of being covered with the ensign of the doctor's ship as a pall. The

grave-place, overgrown with long, reedy grass, was not more than a few paces from the water's edge; and its uses were indicated only by what the captain calls 'wooden tombstones,' of which there are only two, both dated 1832, and all of wood, painted of a stone color, the first I have seen in England. S— was carried to his last home by the sailors of our vessel. On arriving at the grave, we found it of dark clay, with water at the bottom, a wet ditch being near, above its level. It was also too small, and we had to wait till it was enlarged; and then, the coffin being brought to the side, ready to be let down, the doctor's head servant took out a prayer-book, and, all uncovering, read a part of the burial service. We waited till the grave was filled up and banked over; and then, with a sigh, not the last, returned to the boat. On our return, the flags, which had hitherto been floating half-mast high, were raised to their usual position."

Kitto's fellow-traveller, whose dust he saw thus consigned to the dark, obscure burial-yard at the mouth of the Thames, had been engaged to a young lady, on whom, after his release from quarantine, the deaf man waited, to communicate to her the fate of her lover. The two widowed hearts drew kindly together, and in course of time the lady became Mrs. Kitto, a match from which her husband, now entering on a literary life of intense labor, derived great comfort and support.

Never did literary man toil harder or more incessantly. His career as an author commenced in 1833, and terminated at the close of 1853; and during that period he produced twenty-one separate works, some of them of profound research and great size. Among these we may enumerate the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial History of Palestine," the "History of Palestine from the Patriarchal Age to the Present Time," the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," the "Lost Senses," "Scripture Lands," and the "Daily Bible Illustrations." And in order to produce this amazing amount of elaborate writings Dr. Kitto used to rise, year after year, at four o'clock in the morning and toil on till night. But the overwrought brain at length gave way, and in his fiftieth year he broke down and died. Could he have but retained the copyright of his several works, he would have been a wealthy man; he would, at least, have left a competency to his family. But commencing without capital, and compelled, by the inevitable expense of a growing family, to labor for the booksellers, he was ever engaged in "providing," according to Johnson, "for the day that was passing over him," and died, in consequence, a poor man. And his widow and family have, we understand, a direct interest in the sale of the well-written and singularly interesting biographic work to which we are indebted for the materials of our article, and which we can recommend with a good conscience to the notice of our readers. We know not a finer example than that which it furnishes of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," nor of a devout and honest man engrossingly engaged in an important work, in which he was at length to affect the thinking of his age, and to instruct and influence its leading minds. It may be interesting to remark how such a man received the first decided direction in his course of study; and so the following extract, with which we conclude, of a letter on the subject from a gentleman much before the public at the present time, from his, we believe, honest and fearless report on the mismanagement of our leading officers in the Crimea during the campaign now brought happily to a close, may be regarded by our readers as worthy of perusal:

"My first meeting with Kitto," says Sir John McNeill, "was in 1829. He was going with Mr. and Mrs. Groves and their two boys to Bagdad, where Mr. Groves intended to establish himself as a physician. Kitto was then acting as tutor to the two boys, who were lively and

gent; and I was struck with the singularity of his position as the deaf and almost dumb teacher of boys who were very far from being either deaf or dumb. This circumstance, and the loneliness of mind which was a necessary consequence of his inability to communicate with the persons whom he was thrown amongst at Tabreez, led me to put some questions to him in writing, with the view of drawing him into conversation; but I found great difficulty in comprehending his answers in consequence of the peculiarity of his voice and enunciation. With the assistance of his pupils, however, who spoke with great rapidity on their fingers, and appeared to have no difficulty in understanding what he said, I succeeded in engaging him in such conversation as could be so carried on. I found his intelligence and his information vastly greater than I had anticipated. He had evidently the greatest avidity for information, but was restrained from pressing his inquiries apparently by his modesty, and the fear of being considered obtrusive or troublesome. Finding him well read and deeply interested in the Scriptures, I directed his attention to the many incidental allusions in the Bible to circumstances connected with Oriental habits and modes of life, which had become intelligible to me only after I had been for some time in the East. I remember he was particularly interested in something I had said in illustration of the importance attaching to the fact that 'Jacob digged a well.' I had explained to him that, in arid countries, where cultivation could only be carried on by means of irrigation, the land was of no value unless when water could be brought to irrigate it; and that in Persia the theory of the law still is that he who digs a well in the desert is entitled to the land which it will irrigate. He came to me more than once for fuller information upon this subject, and was greatly delighted with some illustrations of Scripture which I pointed out to him in 'Morer's Second Journey to Persia.' I refer to these circumstances because I believe that they relate to the first steps of that inquiry which he prosecuted so assiduously and successfully during the remainder of his life, and to which he constantly recurred almost every time I met him afterwards, either in Asia or in England."—*Hugh Miller's Essays.*

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

BOSTON DEAF AND DUMB LIBRARY
AND LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, October 5, 1872.

SOME time in March last Mr. Edwin N. Bowes broached a plan for the formation of an Association under the above title, and offered to collect the necessary funds to start with. A majority of the deaf-mutes in Boston endorsed his proposal, and he went to work.

His project met with a ready and liberal response from the public, and as soon as the prospect warranted the following officers were chosen, as a nucleus about which the Association could form: Wm. B. Swett, of Marblehead, president; W. Bailey, of Marblehead, secretary; J. P. Marsh and H. A. Osgood, of Boston, trustees; Thomas Shackford, of Boston, treasurer.

Success crowned the continued efforts of Mr. Bowes as general manager and solicitor of contributions, and a sufficient fund having been raised to commence operations, the Association leased room No. 6 in Parker's building, 160 Washington street, and fitted it up for a reading and lecture room.

DEDICATION OF THE HALL.

On Tuesday evening, October 1, the hall was thrown open to the public and dedicated. The room, which is 24 by 32, is handsomely fitted up, and is large enough for the purpose to which it will be applied, but was altogether too small for the crowd of deaf-mutes and their friends who congregated upon the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. B. Swett, the president, who called upon John O. David to open with a prayer. Mr. Swett then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

For so I greet you all. I greet you heartily as you are gathered here in our own Home. We have been enabled by the kindness of friends in the Association and without the aid of money enough to warrant us in hiring this room, and to fit it up so far, economically and to-night we have asked you to come and unite in

our dedicatory exercise. We have been presented with some books, which you see, and also some engravings which adorn the walls, and I wish to return our hearty thanks to all who have helped us by money, or thought, or deed. We hope we shall prove grateful for your generosity, and that the beautiful hall, with its attractions, may ever be open for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. The library we hope will grow, and I am sure that the members will be greatly entertained by the rich supply of reading already provided for them.

"It may not be desired that I should make any extended remarks on this occasion, for *my voice* has been so often heard among the silent people that perhaps you would prefer to listen to the words of others; but still, as your votes have placed me in this position, while I shall not undertake a speech, I must at least go through the *motions*. I must not forget to say the deaf-mutes are more indebted to E. N. Bowes for his untiring energy for the success of this project than any one else.

"We have in this organization now fully launched on the sea of public favor; one which has long been desired by our people, where they could gather together from time to time; and although we desire and intend to be governed by the higher law of Christian duty, yet to enjoy ourselves in a secular manner, having our library, our reading, our lectures, our lyceum for debates and elocution, and generally to have a good time, as become those who are in so great a measure shut out from the ordinary enjoyments of the world.

"We mean to keep warm and comfortable during the cold season, and so may have to *steam up* a little, but it shall be by means of *that* insinuating coil of pipes over here rather than by any of the more excitable fluid of which we see so many evidences around as we pass through the streets. So we mean to be sober and well behaved in all our ways; and as modesty is one of the greatest, if not now of the most prominent virtues, we have taken a room pretty well up stairs, and in the rear of the building, so that we may not by the impassioned eloquence of our *tongues* disturb our neighbors, and, beside, the rent is lower the higher we go toward heaven; but at the risk of wearying our lower limbs we will nightly cry, *Excelsior!* and come to this, our own Home.

"Now, friends, we want you to make yourselves entirely comfortable, and enjoy yourselves as well as you can. It does not make any difference to us whether your politics are like ours or not, only if they are not we shall wonder how you can keep your ears closed to the fascinating appeals that fill the papers, to the exclusion of more interesting matters, and which our poor friends who have ears are obliged not only to read, but also to hear from day to day. How we do pity them! But you will want to see and hear others, and so we propose to have some *singing*, which you can do yourselves and choose your own tune, and some talking, to which I ask your attention, and by-and-by, if you get tired and weary and hungry, and are not already full of the good things of the evening, we will try to feed you a little to keep what has gone before from hurting you."

Letters were read from Rev. A. C. Thompson and Mayor Gaston, of Boston, expressing regrets at their inability to attend and good wishes for the success of the enterprise, and from Rev. T. Gallaudet, of New York, saying that other engagements would prevent his being present, he having been requested to come on and act as interpreter for the benefit of the hearing persons present. This, as well as other addresses, so far as they were written, were orally read for the benefit of hearing persons present. Wm. Bailey, the secretary, J. P. Marsh, the trustee, E. N. Bowes, the manager, and others, made some very good remarks, which elicited applause.

At half-past nine the company adjourned to another room, where a bountiful collation was served, and a couple of hours

were spent in disposing of it. After refreshing themselves, the majority of the company separated to their homes, but the officers and a large number of the deaf-mutes returned to the hall, and spent the time in social intercourse until the gray dawn warned them that other things demanded their attention, when all separated, well pleased with the inauguration of an enterprise which aims at providing the mutes with a place where they can spend their evenings in a profitable and interesting way. Although only so short a time has elapsed since the idea was conceived, the Association has already a library of about 400 books, with a promise of more. Some are the contributions of members, and others are from the friends of the enterprise. The winter plans are not yet definitely laid out, but will include, probably, lectures and social gatherings, and other entertainments. The room will be open day and evening, Sunday excepted, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Much credit is due to the committee of arrangements, Messrs. Swett, W. H. Krause, C. P. Wise, A. Acheson, and J. Magee, for the pleasant manner in which the affair passed off.

It is to be hoped that the deaf-mutes at large will appreciate this provision for their enjoyment, and use it accordingly. If they will avail themselves of its privileges, it will do much good in keeping them away from temptation, and increasing their intellectual attainments.

NIXON.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of *The Silent World*:

DEAR SIR: As Kouponeti has refused to withdraw his nomination, of course nothing more can be said upon that subject; but as he claims that my opposition is based upon a kind of weakness to find fault with everything, (his idea, though not his words,) I beg leave to say he is totally mistaken. My reasons for opposing his nominations were, they were not fair; and secondly, he had no right as an individual to make any nominations whatever. The right to nominate officers rests with the different associations. As Kouponeti has placed me in a false position, I beg leave to offer this explanation. Time will show which is right.

CYRIL CADWALLADER.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1872.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

A LETTER from Killingly, Conn., to *The Hartford Times*, narrates the following: On a drive with some friends over Pomfret hills the other day, we called on a very singular character—a man thirty years old, who is deaf, dumb, and blind. Whether he would have been dumb or not if he had been blessed with the sense of hearing it is impossible to tell, but his glimmerings of intellect are evidently rather feeble. Where all the avenues of communication but the sense of touch are closed, if intellect exists it will manifest itself, as in the case of Julia Brace.

This man is well developed, physically; is of ordinary height, has a stout, thick neck, and looks strong and robust; and here comes in an interesting fact for physiologists, and those who make a study of health in connection with diet. This man has never eaten anything but milk; has never tasted water, nor a particle of any food but milk. Thirty years on clear milk, and with a neck like an ox, and apparently a muscular system to correspond. Can we say now that milk is for babes and calves only, and not for strong men?

This man had a full set of strong, double teeth, and every one of them had to be pulled out, as he tore his clothes to pieces with them. As he didn't need them to chew his milk with, he probably thought he must make some use of them, as they were evidently made for something, and his clothes furnished excellent material on which to exercise them.

Another peculiarity of this strange being is that all his life long he has chewed a rag—or rather, I should say, has gummed it, since his strong teeth were taken from him. From infancy his mother has had to place a rag in his mouth as soon as he has taken his food. I asked her what would be the result if she omitted it. She said he would give her no peace until she put it back. He distinguishes strangers from the neighbors, and those who have visited him before.

I took hold of his hand, and he took it in both of his and seemed to be considering, then passed his hand up the length of my arm, and then patted his head and chest, and made a singular guttural noise. I asked his mother what these manifestations indicated. She said that was his way of expressing joy, of showing that he was pleased. His principal enjoyment seems to consist in having his mother get through with her work, and sit down by her side.

He has a swing in the room, in which he spends a good part of his time in swinging. Sometimes, when his mother steps out, he will lock the door so that she can't get back again, which shows that he has some wit about him, or trickery at least. He is always very wakeful at night, and rouses his mother out of bed many times during the night. She says she has lived thus, without a good night's rest, for thirty years, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Every Saturday night he calms down like a lamb, and keeps this night and all Sunday after the strict letter of the old Blue Laws of Connecticut. I don't suppose he would venture to kiss his mother on that day. Evidently the spirit of Cotton Mather takes possession of him then, and rules triumphantly till Monday morning.

A DEAF man, whose name is unknown, was killed by the cars at Naugatuck Junction, Conn., on Thursday evening, the 26th of September.

DAVID POLLOCK, who eloped a year or two ago with a Pittsburgh girl, also a mute, died about six months since at Midland, Michigan, after a short illness.—*Chronicle*.

In the "Ephemerides of the Curious" we have an account of a periodical dumbness, which had continued for more than fifteen years, and had not gone off at the time at which the account was written. The person thus afflicted was the son of an inn-keeper at Jesing, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. He was one night taken so ill after supper that he could neither stand nor sit. He continued for an hour oppressed by sickness to such a degree as to be in danger of suffocation. At the expiration of this time he grew better, but during three months he was much dejected, melancholy, and at times fearful. He was then suddenly struck dumb, and was unable to pronounce the least word, or form the least sound, though he could speak very articulately before. The loss of speech was at first instantaneous, and continued only a few minutes; but the duration of it began to lengthen every day, so that it soon amounted to one hour, two hours, three hours, and at last to twenty-three hours, yet without order.

But at last the return of speech kept so constant and regular an order, that for fourteen years together he could not speak, except from noon, during the space of one entire hour, to the precise minute of one o'clock. Every time he lost his speech he felt something rise from his stomach to his throat. At this loss of speech, he was afflicted with no other disorder than any animal function. Both his internal and external senses continued sound; he heard perfectly well, and answered questions proposed to him by gestures or writing. The suspicion of deceit was removed by his keeping exactly the same hour, though he had no access to any instrument of time could be measured.

THE SILENT WORLD.

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Address THE SILENT WORLD, Box 47, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1872.

WHEREAS, THE SILENT WORLD, published at Washington, D. C., in the interests of deaf-mutes, has won recognition as an able exponent of our class:

Resolved, That the said journal is entitled to our cordial approval and support; and,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association, in convention assembled, do commend it to the attention and patronage of the deaf-mutes of our State.

A FINE ENGRAVING, FREE.

AFTER this date we will give the handsome steel engraving, "Happy Hours," to every one who subscribes to THE SILENT WORLD. The engraving is sold throughout the country at \$1.50 per copy, but by special arrangements with the publishers we are able to offer it FREE to our subscribers.

It is 21 by 27 inches in size, and was engraved by the great English artist, Mr. G. H. Phillips, who is acknowledged to be unsurpassed in his particular line. It represents a lovely and affectionate mother fondling her child, while in the background a beautiful landscape is shown. Some idea of what it is may be gained from the fact that the plate from which the pictures are printed is worth in the market TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Very few papers offer a finer premium than this, and we hope our friends everywhere will appreciate our efforts to please them. The picture, properly framed, is fit to hang in any drawing-room, and it will be a bright spot in the homes of the humble. A genuine work of art, it will cultivate a taste for the truly beautiful in our readers.

We shall feel amply repaid if we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to cover the outlay, but we hope that it will be the means of greatly enlarging our subscription list, so that we can in time offer still greater inducements.

Persons desiring to act as our agents will be informed of our terms by writing to us. With this picture it becomes an easy matter to secure subscribers for the paper in any place and among any class of people.

We would call the attention of our readers to a slight change in our terms of subscription. We have often been asked to send the paper on credit, but we have uniformly refused for the reason that we would in many cases have suffered loss had we done so.

We will do so now, however, on the following conditions: For a delay of three months in paying the subscription 25 cents will be charged, and for every additional three months 25 cents will continue to be added. For example, those who put off getting the paper for \$1.50; those who put off for six months will be charged \$1.75; six months, \$2; nine months, \$2.50. These measures are necessary to guard ourselves against loss, and they will be strictly adhered to in all cases. The offer of a valuable engraving to every subscriber obliges us to withdraw our terms to clubs of ten, and henceforth every subscriber must pay the full subscription price.

IN regard to the Boston quarrel, the developments of the fortnight do not seem to strengthen Mr. Amos Smith's cause. He has written another letter to *The Traveller*, in which he says that the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of New York, advises that an investigation be made into the conduct of Mr. Bowes; but it is pretty evident that he does not know how to investigate, or that he has not evidence enough to carry the case into court, which is the only body having power to get at the real facts. Mr. Smith has made some charges which the public, as well as Mr. Bowes, has a right to see either proven or retracted, and if he cannot make good his sweeping accusations he has no business thus to assail the characters of others. We do not wish to be understood as attempting to defend Mr. Bowes; it is only for a general principle that we speak—the principle that every man's good name is sacred until we have a sufficiency of facts, which can be proved, and which prove, that he has damned his character by his own actions.

As for Mr. Bowes, we must confess that there are many rumors afloat that are anything but flattering to his honesty, and we may be pardoned for not believing that there is no ground for this assault of Mr. Smith. Still, it is a principle of justice not to condemn even the devil wrongfully and we therefore hope Mr. B. will not be denied a hearing for the alleged acts of a former period. There may possibly be something in Mr. Bowes' connection with the United Society that requires an explanation, and if so, he should hasten to set himself right before the public. Meanwhile, if his conscience is clear of any reproach, we can give him but the poor consolation of meditating upon the old saying, that 'tis ofttest the good that the tongue of slander doth attack, even as little birds peck at none but the most perfect cherries.

ONE of Mr. Smith's charges has already been proven groundless. The Boston Library and Lyceum Association is not a swindle, as is shown by the letter of our Boston correspondent in another column, and by all of the Boston papers. Its dedication took place on the 1st of October, when the reading-room, 160 Washington street, was thrown open to the public. It has a library of over 400 volumes, mostly the gift of friends, among whom we notice the names of Messrs. Loring, H. H. May, James R. Osgood & Co., Brewer & Tileston, and others. The bookcases and counter were built by the president, Wm. B. Swett. The room is well supplied with settees and arm-chairs—the former gifts from H. A. Osgood. The heat is supplied from a steam radiator, and there are excellent arrangements for light for day and evening. Mr. Joseph L. Bates has presented the Society with a fine stereopticon and views. Files of freely donated newspapers are also kept for the convenience of the members. The library is to be kept open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WE cannot see why such an institution as this should not succeed. It will, without doubt, be of value to the stranger deaf-mute visiting the city, as being the rendezvous of those whom he more particularly wishes to meet, and the place where he can make inquiries for any particular person or place of which he is in quest. It might, in fact, do much of the work that the Young Men's Christian Association is doing among the hearing, and it will certainly have a tendency to draw the young deaf-mute away from the haunts of vice. It is for this reason that we cannot understand why Mr. Smith should seek to overthrow this Association in his choleric tilt against Mr. Bowes and his friends.

THE new-old paper for the deaf and dumb, printed in Mexico, N. Y., has made its appearance. We say new-old because *The Independent* part of the paper is now in its eleventh volume, and it is only *The Deaf-Mutes' Journal* corner that is new. We find also that we have to correct another impression which

our previous notice of it conveyed, and that is as to the editing and proprietorship of the paper. Mr. Rider and Mr. Selincy are editors only of two columns on the last page of the sheet. Mr. Henry Humphries, a speaking gentleman, who owns the paper, edits the remaining portion. We cannot say that we admire the style of the sheet in its present form, as it makes no pretensions to neatness and beauty; but when it comes out in its new type, which is promised by the 1st of November, perhaps we shall change our opinion. We can form no idea of what the paper is to be from the first copy now before us. In the few editorial remarks made by Mr. Rider, nothing is said besides what we have already given to our readers, except that the salutatory and other editorial matter will not appear till after November 1, in order, we suppose, that it can have what force new type can give it. So we still have nearly everything to look forward to; but meanwhile we give the new journal a friendly welcome, and hope that it will accomplish as much good as *THE SILENT WORLD* hopes to do in the course of its existence.

WE observe that *The Advance* mentions several gentlemen as the candidates for the Washington Cleric Monument Association for the different offices of the National Association. It seems the Washingtonians have not known their own minds, for the mention in *The Advance* is their first inkling that they have any candidates at all. Who has been hoodwinking our friend?

VISIBLE SPEECH.

IV.

SYMBOLIC language is the language of nature. Literature of all kinds is more or less pervaded by it. It forms the chief charm of poetry, and even the pen of inspiration does not disdain to make use of it as a setting for the bright jewels of truth. Who does not find a lesson easier for being illustrated, or a thought clearer for having a visible expression?

In the acquirement of speech by those who have no assistance from the ear, illustration of any kind is very valuable; but when the task to be performed is photographed to the eye with absolute correctness, as we have seen it to be by the visible-speech symbols, it is doubly so. These symbols have been characterized, by those unacquainted with them, as resembling "the cabalistic signs to be seen on Chinese fire-crackers," "the phases of the moon," &c, but their real value cannot for a moment be doubted by those who have given them even an hour's study. They are peculiarly serviceable in teaching young children, for their mere novelty has the effect to command attention which would otherwise be difficult to gain. Once fixed in the memory they are seldom forgotten, and it is amusing to see how quickly young pupils will discover a figure resembling the symbols wherever they happen to find it. A little boy in the Boston school, on finding, in his drawing chart, a figure resembling one of the sound-symbols, instantly ran with it to his teacher, giving the sound indicated with the utmost eagerness, and certainty that he was right. To older pupils who are capable of understanding the symbolic meaning of the figures it is still more useful.

The readiness with which the slightest deviation from a correct sound can be symbolized, and the true pronunciation pointed out, greatly lessens the labor of the teacher. Of course the task will be invariably colored with the hues of the peculiar difficulties and disadvantages of each individual pupil. But visible speech is of *universal* application, and the instances are rare where these cannot be overcome. It certainly goes far to conquer the prejudices of those who have been educated by signs alone that, by this method, they can be taught in the language to which they are accustomed (that of symbol) instead of entering on a field entirely new to them.

That such prejudices *should* exist is by no means unnatural. The shrinking from any attempt at intercourse with others, when that intercourse is involved in so much difficulty, is instinctive. But, after all, the gulf of separation is not as wide as it appears, and an unselfish effort to be as much like others as possible and to take all the interest we can in their pursuits seldom fails of reward. Such an effort bridges the chasm, as it were, and takes away much of the isolated feeling inseparable from our condition. It may be said that deaf-mutes have no right to be interested in sound; that it is altogether out of their sphere. This may be true, so far as the physical perception of it is concerned. But have we no interest in the *feelings* of which spoken words are but the outward expression? Pleasure, pain, anger, hope, love—are we strangers to all these? No; we feel them more acutely because we are unable to give them intelligible expression. So long as we can *feel* we have an affinity with those more favored, stronger even than physical equality. Under this view it should be our pleasure, as well as duty, to cultivate intercourse with other minds by every possible means. To those who really desire to do so, the acquirement of speech will be an important part of their efforts, and they will find visible speech, to say the least, a great assistance. It is a significant fact that it is most highly prized by those who have used it the longest, and have, therefore, had the best opportunity of testing its capabilities. In the Boston school, where it was first introduced, there is a growing appreciation of it on the part of both teachers and pupils. It may not be improper here to insert the testimony of a prominent teacher in that school: "Of the value of visible speech I can scarcely speak *too strongly*. Every day's experience increases my love for it, and fills me with gratitude for a system so simple that even the youngest deaf child capable of instruction may be guided by it. I often think that Prof. Bell cannot realize what a blessing he has been instrumental in conveying to the deaf children of our land. I earnestly hope that faithful teachers may be found to impart a knowledge of this wonderful system to *all* who are deaf."

It will be remembered, we trust, that the system is yet in the infancy of its introduction to this country. In a few years we can better judge of its fruits than now. Sufficient results have already been obtained, however, to prove that it is a mighty link in the chain of progress by which the "children of silence" are to be elevated to a higher intellectual life.

A. C. J.

WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, of Baltimore, Md., lately deceased, and one of its most prominent men, was quite deaf, and had a habit of so mimicking the manners of prominent politicians as to greatly amuse his friends.

PETER, THE WILD BOY, a savage, was found in the woods near Hamelin, in the electorate of Hanover, when King George I, with a party of friends, were hunting in the forest of Herts-wold. He was supposed to be then about twelve years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon leaves, berries, wild plants, the bark of trees, &c., from infancy. In 1727 he was taken to England and put under the care of Dr. Arbuthnot, with proper teachers. But though there appeared no natural defect in his organs of speech, he could never be brought to articulate a syllable distinctly. He was afterwards committed to the care of different persons, but never acquired any degree of improvement. He died February 22, 1785, when he was supposed to be seventy-two years of age. He was well formed, middle-sized, had no appearance of an idiot, nor anything particular in his form, except that two of his fingers were joined by a web up to the middle joint. He was delighted with music, and learned to hum a tune. He had foreknowledge of bad weather.

THE METHODS OF DEAF-MUTE INSTRUCTION.*

"The methods employed in teaching mutes are especial, only as they relate to the teaching and use of language," observes Mr. Fay in his first sentence; and then he goes on to say that "the ability to read and write, and perhaps to speak the English language, while by no means a measure of the discipline and learning of the mute, is yet the real measure of his value in human affairs," and "the living question of to-day is how to teach language in its spoken or written forms." To find a solution for this question is the object of this paper, and it goes on to review the various methods put forward to attain this important end.

The use of "oral speech" Mr. Fay rejects as being a means of which only a few deaf-mutes can avail themselves—say one-tenth of the whole. "Written or spelled speech" is put aside because it is too slow, and "the deaf-mute finds it exceedingly tedious, and his mind chafes to escape from its mechanical fetters." "Syllabic signs" are rejected for their obscurity and ambiguity, and "word signs" because the deaf-mute cannot be brought to observe the order of words in the English language in his conversation, and when free from the school-room he will use pantomime.

The only alternative left is, therefore, to fall back upon the deaf-mute's natural language, pantomime. This Mr. Fay has a good opinion of as a language that is no jargon, but "has a genius and laws of its own, which he who uses it must respect."

But Mr. Fay does not believe in the inordinate use of pantomime, but says that "the judicious teacher will use it only when the slender stock of words used by the pupil requires it. Used freely at first, it will gradually give way to better forms of thought, the teacher, meanwhile, keeping his eye upon that highest and best achievement of mute education—the ability to use the English language correctly."

In summing up his ideas on the subject, Mr. Fay says that "the true methods of deaf-mute education are to use and require oral speech, if possible; or, if that cannot be, to use and require written speech, as far as it can be done intelligibly and without weariness, leaving for all those processes of education where neither is available the use of the mute's own pantomime, remembering ever that it is but a scaffolding employed by the safe builder until the main structure—language—is completed, and then laid aside."

* A paper read before the third annual meeting of the Ohio Superintendents' Association, at Put-in-Bay, July 2, 1872, by G. O. Fay, superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the code of Welsh laws for about the year 1650, three persons are mentioned "by whom no benefit is derived from anything they may say in court: the blind, the dumb, and the deaf, because nothing that they may do avails in law." This code also mentions among those who are not to be punished, one born deaf and dumb, but provides that "a warning to the country is to be in writing upon the king's posts or stones as a strong caution for everybody to avoid the one born deaf and dumb. No saraad (fine) is to be paid to a dumb person, nor answer given as to anything else, since he does not speak himself respecting his claim. No evidence given in causes by the deaf is to be received, since they heard nothing; therefore they are not competent." A dumb or a deaf person is excepted from the oath of absolver. "If there be a son born to a dumb woman, the kindred of his father need neither deny him nor receive him, since she does not say that he belongs to them. After the death of his mother he can impose himself upon his kindred, therefore it is necessary to deny him or to receive him."

COLLEGE RECORD.

HOW STUDENTS CAN HELP US.

We are confident that all of the students desire the success of THE SILENT WORLD, and that every one of them is willing to do something to insure its prosperity. In this belief, it is no very great thing that we ask of them now. It is that they will buy only of firms having an advertisement in the paper when they want anything in which our advertisers deal. It will encourage dealers in the city to continue their advertisements if they see that by so doing they secure the patronage of the students. It will compel others to advertise to get a share of this patronage, and in this way help the paper very much.

We have noticed that many are not very particular in the matter, and hence our advertisements are not so numerous as they would be. Of course, students are free to go to other places to buy when they are not satisfied with the goods offered by advertisers in THE SILENT WORLD; but they should make it a rule to go to them first, and in so doing show them that the advertisement has its effect, and they are to blame if students do not buy their goods.

We believe we have only to mention this matter to secure the cordial co-operation of the students, and so we will say no more.

OUR CONTRIBUTION.

The following letter to the secretary of our Sunday-school explains itself:

To the Ephphatha Sunday-school of the
Columbia Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I thank you most sincerely for your donation of \$60.89 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. The Home at the present time cares for three men, one with consumption, one with paralysis, and one with general debility; and two women, one almost blind, and the other with very defective sight. I hope you will all pray for God's blessing to rest upon this Home, and lead these afflicted persons to be sincere Christians.

I trust that this Home will gradually become an established institution, prepared to hold out a helping hand to all the deaf-mutes of our country who may need its fostering care.

That God may reward you all a hundred-fold for your kind remembrance of the aged and infirm deaf-mutes is the prayer of your sincere friend,

THOMAS GALLAUDET.

No. 9 W. 18TH STREET, NEW YORK, July 4, 1872.

The Sabbath school has been re-organized, and is now in full operation.

The dog has been sick, but now, as of yore, waggeth his tail at each fresh arrival.

HIBBARD, '72, is in the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, at Bronson, Michigan.

A BOY whose face is black, and whose name is White, has just been admitted to the Primary Department.

THE dog cannot overcome his antipathy to the janitor, and barks and rails at him every time he makes his appearance.

Two mail bags have been provided for the Institution mail, and now our friends need not fear their letters will be lost.

A CLASS in articulation has been formed among the students. A little less than half of them have signified their desire to learn to talk.

SPECULATIVE Sophs have bought a barrel of apples, and are retailing them to the Preps at two cents apiece, thereby clearing a handsome profit.

THE space near the President's office, between the Institution and the brick wall that bounds the terrace in that direction, has been paved with concrete.

STUDENTS, elated by our accounts of the grapes, are to be seen daily wandering hopefully among the bare vines. We wish them success in their search.

THE ivy of '70, though crushed to earth by loads of coal, doth rise again, and is now putting forth new leaves. That of '72 is flourishing finely, as it ought, out of gratitude for its fine situation.

THE Institution parlor still continues to be graced with honeysuckles, pinks, and all the varieties of roses, which have not yet ceased to bloom out of doors, and it is thereby made to smell very spring-like.

HILL, '72, writes that he had an idea of running for Governor of Massachusetts, but his friends dissuaded him, as it might have injured Governor Washburn's prospects too much, and he has done very well.

FREUND still holds forth at 1101 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 11th street. His oysters are delicious, and between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. you can there get a nice lunch for 25 cents. Try it on Saturdays.

THE delegation of Indians now in the city had their curiosity excited about the Institution from the numerous visits they received from the students, and came out here to see us one day recently. They were an interesting sight.

BASE-BALL has no life just now. A few irrepressible youths may be seen batting "fungoes" on the lawn before dinner, but no games are played, and the ball-ground is a field of stubble. It is proposed to start a subscription list to plough and level the ground for spring play.

MARTIN, of '74, and Wakefield, of '76, have not returned, and it is reported that difficulties at home will keep them away. This is seriously regretted by their teachers and many friends, as their earnestness in study, genial society, and manly characteristics were acknowledged by all to be a great gain to the *esprit* of the College.

Two of Mann's Reactionary Lifters have made their appearance. One is designed for the use of the students and the other belongs to Professor Fay. They are said to be very effective in developing the muscles of the whole body, and especially those of the legs and loins. We need but to mention the name of Dr. Windship to set the students tugging away with great gusto.

THE girls of the Primary Department now have for their sitting and study rooms the west rooms back of the Institution parlor, formerly occupied by the Supervisor. They are nicely carpeted and curtained, and hung with large photographs of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. We can safely say that the girls of no similar institution are so nicely provided for in this respect.

MASTER FRANTZ is a pupil in the Primary Department, of about ten years of age. He has been studying history, and this is the way he applies it: "A little person had broke his mother's comb, and his mother asked who had done the mischief. He cried, 'Mother, I cannot tell a falsehood. I broke the comb.' The mother was very much pleased, and told him, 'I had rather lose three million combs than find a falsehood in my boy.' He was an excellent boy."

SECRETARY DELANO, about two weeks before the commencement of the term, brought to our Institution a little boy named Wilbur Bateman, who has been an inmate of both the California and the Ohio Institutions. On being asked which of the two he liked the best, he replied without hesitation, "Ohio." Being pressed for his reasons, he said: "The earthquakes shake us up so often in California and frighten us, that I don't like it." Unhappy California!

THE Literary Society met on the 4th inst. and reorganized for the year. Officers were elected as follows: *President*, D. H. Carroll, '73; *Vice-President*, E. L. Chapin, '74; *Secretary*, E. Stretch, '74; *Treasurer*, D. W. Carey, '75; *Librarian*, S. F. Wheeler, of the Preparatory class; *Critic*, D. S. Rogers, '72. The Society enters upon its second year with brilliant prospects. Its meetings are held every alternate Friday evening, in room 12, College building, at 7.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MCBRIDE, late of the Primary Department, has not found life an easy matter in the few weeks that have passed since he left school. He narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the fall of a mass of coal in a mine near Wilksbarre, Pa. His employers, feeling that his deafness was no advantage to him in a place liable to such accidents, with the best of intentions, made him brakeman on a coal train. This, however, was "out of the frying-pan into the fire," as McBride must have thought when his train collided with another, and he came to himself nearly buried in the debris. As soon as he had recovered from his injuries he started for "fresh fields and pastures new," but again the train that bore him was wrecked in a "smash up." Fortunately McBride was spared further injury; let us hope he will continue to be.

In passing down Pennsylvania avenue one day recently, our attention was attracted by a smashed plate-glass window in the handsome iron store of Mr. A. R. Shepherd, vice-president of the Board of Public Works, and the gentleman who does the plumbing and gas-fitting of the Institution. As he is now somewhat unpopular, on account of the energetic way in which he has taken hold of certain public improvements, we imagined some poor tax-payer, exasperated by the drain upon his purse, had smashed the window to revenge himself. It would seem we were not alone in that supposition, for on drawing near we observed the following notice pasted on the boards which closed the aperture. Our curiosity was satisfied: "No; a man walked through it. No; he walked partly through it. No; he was not drunk, but his sight was bad. He was a charcoal man. No; he did not pay for it, but he was sorry that he broke it. No; he did not break anything else. For further particulars inquire at the desk; we never tire of gratifying laudable curiosity."

INSTITUTION NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WILLIAM GRAY has been removed from the position of teacher in the Institution at Halifax, N. S., and John C. Tupper, a graduate of this school, is appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE Kentucky Institution opened with 60 pupils in attendance. This is a larger number than has hitherto been present on the first day, and the hope that there is to be quite an increase over the usual number in attendance is based on this fact. There never was yet 100 pupils in this school, although the number has approached very near it several times, being 99 once. The custom of having the girls and boys eat at the same table originated in this Institution, and it is still prevalent.

THE pupils of the Maryland Institution are yet in the old barracks built in the reign of George III, patiently waiting for the completion of their new building. The barracks are comfortable enough, but it is natural that they should wish to occupy the elegant new building as soon as possible. The ceilings of the rooms in this are frescoed, and the walls are tinted and of different colors. There are now employed eight teachers—four gentlemen and four ladies.

OHIO.

THE Ohio Institution opened with nearly 300 pupils in attendance, and employing 21 teachers. Of these, 14 are ladies, and 7 are male teachers; 11 are deaf-mutes, and ten are hearing teachers. The new boiler-house will not be ready for use before two weeks.

A. B. G.

Changes of officers have been slight. Miss Alice J. Cornell, of Westerville, Ohio, and for two years matron of the Wisconsin Institution, succeeding Miss Miles, now Mrs. McCormick; and Miss Kate Milikan, of Washington Court-House, Fayette county, coming as an additional teacher. Mr. Wheelton, who has been supervisor since the occupation of the new house, has also withdrawn to enter an outside business, and is succeeded by Mr. E. A. Chase, of Massillon.

WISCONSIN.

ANOTHER school year of the Wisconsin Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb commenced yesterday. The attendance is larger than ever before, the school opening with 115 pupils, and more expected.

The corps of teachers will remain the same as last year, with the addition of Mr. Philip Englehardt, of Milwaukee, a very intelligent and accomplished young man, and a graduate of the Institution.

The building has undergone thorough repairs during vacation, and some of the furniture, which has been in use ever since the school was started, replaced by new. The building is now in good order, but will be crowded to its utmost capacity during the coming year.

A new feature this year will be an advanced class, composed of members of the last class who had made so good progress that it seemed desirable to give them the opportunity to still further perfect themselves in the higher scientific and literary branches. The Board of Trustees therefore voted them another year. This feature is regarded as a very valuable one in Institutions where it has been tried, and we are glad to see our own Institution take this step in advance.

Under the management of Prof. Weed, the State may feel certain that the interests of its unfortunate deaf and dumb children will be kindly and thoroughly looked after. It is worth much to these children—and would be to speaking children—to be brought in contact with so fine a scholar and so excellent a gentleman as Prof. Weed, supported as he is by so able a corps of teachers.

Although the school is now full, it is said that there are one hundred deaf and dumb children in the State who have never been here, but who ought to come and receive its benefits. There seems to be a most singular reluctance on the part of many of the parents of these unfortunate children in regard to placing them in the State Institution, where they can obtain a good education and be taught in branches of industry. It is difficult to account for the absence of these hundred children, except on the ground of the ignorance of the parents and their lack of appreciation of the benefits to be derived here, or that the mere fact of their being thus unfortunate forms so strong a reason with the parents for keeping them under their own care that they will not let them come.

Miss Cornell, the former matron, has resigned to accept a similar position in the Ohio Institution, at Columbus, her old home. The position has not been definitely supplied.—*Wisconsin paper.*

DR. BELLows, of New York, says that there is a young lady in his parish who became deaf and dumb in early childhood, but who, through the exertions of her mother, is now able to talk and read the lips almost perfectly. She can also play upon the piano with skill and effect.

THE FORTNIGHT.

HOME.

A BALLOON made a voyage from Plymouth, N. H., to the vicinity of the bay of St. Lawrence on the 26th ult. There were two men in it. They travelled three hundred miles over the wilderness of Maine and Canada during the night, and landed the next morning in a forest.—The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situated at Newberg, in that State, was destroyed by fire two weeks ago. Six hundred crazy men and women were turned loose in the field, and went about screaming and raving, moaning and weeping, beating the air and uttering maniacal laughs, until they were gathered into the churches opened for their reception. Five lives were lost.—A shocking massacre of negroes took place at Hunterdon, N. J., two weeks ago. While they were at work on a railroad, they were assailed by their white fellow-laborers, who massacred three of them, and killed one of their own party. The negroes fled. The authorities were so intimidated that they dared not arrest the white aggressors.—Three cars on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad were thrown from the track near Lancaster, N. H., by running over a cow, two weeks ago, and four persons were badly injured.—The investigation into the *Metis* disaster shows that Captain Burton and the two pilots were responsible for the calamity, and their licenses have been revoked.—Attorney-General Barlow has notified Tweed, Sweeney, Mayor Hall, and the rest of the ring rascals, that their trials will begin this month.—A veritable railroad war broke out in Pennsylvania between the employees of two rival railroad companies two weeks ago, and it became necessary to call out a special detail of one thousand policemen.—Six hundred Mormon emigrants arrived at New York three weeks ago, about half of them coming from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and the remainder from England, Wales, and Scotland.—The Sioux Indians who are visiting Washington don't take kindly to civilization; they object to turning farmers and having railroads run through their country, and ask for guns and ammunition.—A heavy snow storm occurred in the mountains of Utah two weeks ago, and drifts were formed three feet deep.—Heavy storms have occurred at the West, in one of which a Methodist church at Louisville was demolished by the gale, and a stable was lifted from over the horses in their stalls, and carried some distance, leaving the horses unhurt.—A Massachusetts court has decided that the running of railroad trains on Sunday is illegal, and the companies cannot enforce pay from passengers riding on that day.—There is a movement made in the oil regions of Pennsylvania for shutting down on the production of petroleum, and it is thought it will be successful. The supply exceeds 18,000 barrels per day, and is increasing, and it is getting unprofitable. A large number of producing wells have already shut down.—The Vermont Central railroad has gone up financially, and loose management is charged.—Fifty Chinese boys are coming to school in New England.—A Vermont pensioner has resigned. He says he is better able to work for a living than the Government is able to pay his pension.—Young Bennett, of *The New York Herald*, is going to build a \$250,000 monument to his father.

POLITICAL.

THERE WAS a State election in Georgia on the 2d instant. The State was carried by the Democrats by 60,000 majority.—Tammany was much exercised some time ago over the discovery that a hundred of its members were working for Grant for President, and O'Brien for Mayor of New York, and the offenders were incontinently expelled.—Horace Greeley, on his journey to the West, denounced at Pittsburg the Veteran Convention recently held there as a gathering whose single purpose was the rekindling of the bitterness, the hatred, the animosities, the antipathies, the fears, and exultations of civil war for the advantage of a political party.—General Burnside has written a letter in reply to Greeley's speech at Pittsburg, denying that the Veteran Convention at Pittsburg cherished any feeling of hate towards the survivors of the rebellion, and affirming their wish to see all differences obliterated.—The Committee of the Louisville Convention has issued an address opposing the Baltimore platform, in which they declare that the watchword is not "anything to beat Grant," but "anything to prevent Greeley from beating and destroying the Democratic party," and invoke all Democrats to vote for O'Connor and Adams.—There was a meeting of the Woman Suffragists of Massachusetts at Tremont Temple, Boston, two weeks ago. There were 4,000 in attendance, and hundreds were unable to get even within the outer doors of the Temple.—State elections occurred in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska on the 8th instant; all of these States were carried by the Republicans.—There was a Territorial election in the District of Columbia on the same day, in which the Republicans secured the Congressional delegate, and also the Legislature.

FOREIGN.

THE London Labor League has adopted resolutions approving the Geneva award as binding England and America together, and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization.—The population of Metz has decreased two-thirds since the German army occupied it. The emigration has all flown into France.—The French Government has issued an order prohibiting celebrations in honor of the anniversary of the First Republic. It created some

excitement in some portions of France, but the day passed off without disorder.—Public men in England generally express their satisfaction at the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.—Thiers is reported as saying that "France will have her revenge—not by arms—but by work. She has nothing to fear."—Carlists fire into railroad trains between Saragossa and Barcelona, and the engine-drivers refuse to work for fear of their lives. The running of trains between the two cities is suspended.—The French Government is still exiling and shooting communists.—There has been a feeling of unpleasantness between Germany and France in consequence of the arrest of Edmund About by the German authorities. Mr. About was arrested on the charge of publishing hostile articles in the German territory. He has, however, been released, and the disturbance is over.—Gambetta, a French orator, has said in a recent speech that a republic is now the only possible government for France, and that by her Republican greatness she will become so influential as to sweep the rotten German Empire from the face of the earth by peaceful means.—For want of dwellings, the poorer classes in Berlin live in discarded omnibuses and superannuated railroad carriages.—Eight persons were killed and many injured during the Berlin torchlight procession in honor of the three emperors.—Private advices from Japan indicate that a revolution is taking place against the government which has inaugurated so many liberal reforms.—One thousand persons are dying daily of cholera in Persia.—The ex-king of Oude is getting up a collection of 20,000 living snakes for his menagerie.—The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, has written to the Women's-rights club at Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."—Princess Beatrice, the only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, is betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford.—Stanley has dined with the Queen at Balmoral, and been warmly congratulated by her on his success in the Livingstone expedition.—Kossuth, the patriot of Hungary, is living in Turin in poverty and seclusion, though he is each year elected to the Hungarian Parliament, and has hosts of friends calling him back to Hungary. He has taken an oath never to return to Hungary while it is in union with the House of Hapsburg.—On the evening of the 7th inst., while King Amadeus was walking in the Plaza del Oriente, Madrid, two men who were concealed behind statues, threw large stones at him, crying at the same time, "*Viva la Republica!*" The desperadoes took to flight after committing the dastardly act. They were pursued by a number of policemen, but succeeded in making their escape. The king was not hurt. The occurrence caused much excitement in Madrid.

THE Weed Sewing-Machine Company represents one of those manufacturing interests which have grown through the merit of the articles manufactured, combined with sound business management, and its stock has always stood high in the market. The machine which it turns out well merits the popularity which it has attained, as being the best for nearly all kinds of work, both heavy and light, and the ease with which it runs makes it a very desirable possession for the household.

We cannot refrain from giving expression to the good opinion which we have formed of the Novelty Printing Press, manufactured by Benj. O. Woods, 351 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Some time last spring we purchased one of these presses, and since we have printed many of the examination papers of the professors and teachers of the Institution in Washington to their satisfaction, and we have done it, too, with the most perfect ease. One of these presses in the hands of a teacher will save an immense amount of copying, besides giving facilities for illustration that could not be obtained in any other way. We regard the press as an entire success, and worth double the price it cost us. One would save much money to any Institution.

We would like to call attention to the advertisement of L. J. Marcy on our first page. His sciopticon is a greatly-improved form of the magic lantern, combined with a safe and powerful lamp. Schools of every grade, societies, and families will find it very valuable as a source of amusement and instruction; and as the lamp is very easily managed—much more so than the electric, magnesium, and oxy-hydrogen lights—while it stands second in power only to the oxy-hydrogen, it is very desirable. Its low price, \$45, places it within the reach of every one of our schools and literary societies, and of many private individuals also. The Sciopticon Manual, containing instructions on optics, experiments, slide making, &c., will be forwarded for 50 cents by L. J. Marcy, 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PETER HARVEY, a deaf-mute, was seriously injured by falling from the Methodist church at Woburn, Mass., on Wednesday, the 3d, and died from his wounds at the Massachusetts General Hospital Thursday afternoon.

JOHN CARLIN gives notice in *The Advance* that he will "pitch into" Mr. Parkinson as soon as he gets his hands out of the New York mess. That's right, John, "give him fits;" never acknowledge that you are beaten.